THE SERVICE. London, November 25. President Cleveland, after converting the Consular service into a clearing-house for the liguldation of political debts, has closed his Administration by introducing a substantial measure of Consular reform. Most of the Consular offices have been brought under the Civil Service rules by an Executive order, which applies to all positions with salaries not exceeding \$2,500 nor falling below \$1,000, exclusive of notarial and other unofficial fees. Under the new regulations vacancies in these offices are to be filled (a) by trarsfer or promotion from some other position in the service of the Department of State; (b) by reappointment of a former official of the Department; or (c) "by the appointment of a person having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for mamination, is found upon such examination s be qualified for the position." The Civil Serdee examination will be conducted by a Board of three commissioners, appointed by the Secre-The effect of this order, in the judgment of ex-

perienced officials like General Collins, the United States Consul-General in London, will be to protect the rank and file of the force against The Consular offices with salaries above \$2,500 are few in number in comparison with those with salaries below that limit. In Great Britain there are only six which are excluded from the operations of the order, namely, Belfast, Bradford, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Manchester. There are two in Austria, three in France, five in Germany, two in Switzerland and one each in Belgium, Russia, Italy and Constantinople. If the Executive order of the Cleveland Administration be respected by the next President, there will be only twenty-two Consular appointments to be made in Europe, exclusive of the semi-diplematic offices at Bucharest, Belgrade and Athens. To these twentyfive offices may be added ten in the British colonies, three in Cuba and Hayti, eight in Mexico and South America, ten in China, Japan and Corea, and six in Honolulu, Samoa, Liberia, Bangkok, Teheran and Caire, making an aggregate of sixty-two Consular appointments for offices with salaries above \$2,500. All other offices will be filled by promotions, reappointments or Civil Service examinations, unless the Executive order of September 20, 1895, be revoked by the incoming Administration.

Loud complaints have always been made by political spoilsmen whenever certain Depart ment officials, custom-house cierks and postoffice employes have received security of tenure under the operation of the Civil Service rules; ing Administration, instead of revoking orders for the extended application of the system of reform, has hailed them with relief, because the pressure of office-seeking was diminished them. The progress of Civil Service reform at Washington has not been rapid, but no Administration has yet taken a backward step. Hence it seems probable that, whatever may be said of the sharp practice of the Cleveland Administration in filling the Consular service with Democrats, and then locking the door behind them, oming Administration will be likely to re spect the Executive order now in operation, and to leave the main body of Consular officials in enjoyment of their positions. If the precedent of the Cleveland Administration be followed, the only appointments, apart from those involved by resignation, or death, or discreditable character, will be those for offices with salaries above \$2,500; and nothing would be more natural than a subsequent extension of the Civil Service rules to all Consular offices not of a semi-diplomatic character. In this way the Consular service can be taken entirely out of politics during the incoming Administration, without legislation and solely by Executive order. A system of promotions will be provided; security of tenure will te obtained, and the service will be open not to political favorites in search of foreign adventures and experiences, but to men of capacity and character, who have passed Civil Service ex aminations, and are looking forward to careers of permanent usefulness in the Government

SALARIES OF CONSULS.

in the United States respecting the value of these ideas of the fees and perquisites with which the salaries are supposed to be rounded out. As a matter of fact, the invoice fees are turned over to the United States Treasury, and serve to render the Consular service nearly self-sustaining, amounting to \$900,000 or \$1,000,000 annually, and leaving a deficiency of something over \$100,000 to be provided for meeting the expenses of salaries and maintenance. One of the richest countries in the world is represented abroad by a Consular service which virtually costs it little, if anything; and this is because salaries are low, allowances for office rent and clerk hire are inadequate and the invoice fees are paid into the Treasury at Washington. There are notarial and a few other unofficial fees which Consuls are allowed to retain, but these offer meagre additions to salaries, out of which a portion of the office rent and clerical hire must be paid. There may have been a time when the Consular offices at London and Liverpool were worth 50,000 a year, but it passed long ago.

which are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service rules The notarial fees are estimated, because all unofficial fees are not returned to the Department. The London return | GREAT BRITAIN SETTLES WITH EGYPT. is made from the book, but does not reveal the precise conditions of the case, since a large portion of the income of the Consular-General is required for office rent and clerical hire, the appropriation for these purposes being grossly inadequate. The following table includes the six

so-called prizes of the Consular service: INCOME OF SIX CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bradford 3.000 4.000 1.000

Some of the offices which will come under the Civil Service order, such as Birmingham, Dundee and Nottingham, will yield a larger income than either Bradford or Manchester, because agencles are attached to them. All American Concular offices in Great Britain have suffered from he recent order of the State Department abolling the invoicing affidavit before a British missioner. The fee for this was half a crown, ind it was retained by the Commissioner, who ordinarily Vice-Consul or Deputy-Consul drank a quantity of beer. These extra fees enabled a ithout salary. Consul to have a Deputy and Vice-Consul withat expense to himself, and, inded, by private arrangement, to retain a good share of the fees his own use. With the abolition of these fees the Consuls are now compelled both to relinquish a portion of their income and to pay the salaries of their own deputies and vice-con-

suls out of their own pockets.

COST OF LIVING ABROAD. If the income of an American Consul be much ller than he is led to imagine when he becomes an office-seeker after a Presidential election and enlists the services of his political riends for securing a foreign appointment, the apenses of living are much greater than expects to find them. A Consul receiv-an appointment for either Bradford, Manchester, Glasgow or Belfast cannot reasonably anticipate- receiving an income of the state of

in lodgings and in the quietest possible way, he Dover, Hythe and Worthing detailing the damage done at those places by the gale. will be compelled to exercise rigid economy in order to avoid running into debt. If a Consul be bent upon filling his office merely for the sake of the few hundreds of dollars which may be saved by close calculation, he may live where nobody will ever visit him, and become an official hack, without social acquaintances; but by remaining in cheap lodgings and rendering himself inaccessible to polite attentions, he will not properly represent his country. Indeed, the Consular regulations are explicit in declaring that he must be on good social terms with the best people of the community, since his sphere of usefulness is enlarged by his circle of acquaintance.

An American Consul settling in a town like Bradford, for example, soon ascertains that he is compelled to live in a residential section where household expenses are the same as those of the people with whom he associates on terms of He will have to hire a furnished house, with a rental of between \$900 and \$1,000; he will have to keep three servants and a couple living expenses for rent, servants' wages, food supplies, gas, fuel, tram fares and incidentals This will not include clothing, club dues, holiday travel, wines, cigars, private entertainment, presents, tips and other incidental expenses with which an Englishman of means is familiar. Office-seekers in America choose to assume that they can live handsomely on \$2,500 a year in an English provincial town, but they soon find out their mistake when they enter a Consulate. In a town like Bradford or Manchester or Glasgow, a Consul with a family cannot live on less than \$5,000 a year, and then it will be without luxuries or extravagances of any kind.

In provincial cities the American Consul is the recipient of many court sies from the municipal authorities, and is invited to the dinners of the Mayor, the borough justices, the town councillors and the Aldermen, and is often assigned to He receives calls and invitations to din-He must dress well, belong to the best clubs and subscribe to public charities. Living where he does, tradesmen charge him in accordance with his supposed means and rank, and it is impossible for him to cut down his expenses to the American level. Good beef, mutton, ham, bacon penses will be higher. Many members of the American Consular service in Great Britain were Democratic tariff reformers, who came abroad with the idea that while their official incomes might not be large, they would find house rent, lower than in America. I have yet to meet one of them who has not discovered his mistake

been because there was a horde of office-seekers patronage. If the service be taken entirely out of politics by the extension of President Cleveland's order to the rem ining offices, there will larger incomes are needed. With swarms of office-seekers excluded from it, and with an orderly system of entrance examinations, promoure of office will not be affected by political elections and changes of Administration. Higher salaries will be justified, because they will be earned by training and expert knowledge. A better paid service of this kind would be economical, because with superior technical training it would be more competent to discharge lob official functions and to prevent undervaluations and fraudulent invoices.

For example, a United States Consul at a woollen centre like Bradford cannot do justice tacks on prominent State officials, has been sushis office unless he has acquired expert knowledge of the qualities and prices of goods exported to America. The samples are submitted with po the invoices, and the present Consul is able to dence of undervaluation; and if his suspicions are aroused it is his duty to warn the Treasury Department in time to secure a critical examination of the goods when they arrive in New-York. Consul has qualified himself for this work by practical experience and technical study. There are many illusions among office-seekers | he be removed it may be three or four years before his successor will acquire the same amount Consular positions, and there are exaggerated of expert knowledge. This is one of the strong-

Treasury at Washington. There are notarial the abuses of a senseless system of partisan appointments. Mr. McKinley, being elected Democratic as well as Republican support, will be justified in respecting the Cleveland order HE SLAUGHTERS AND DESTROYS ALL BEbringing the majority of the offices under the Civil Service rules. Let him retain the most experienced of the higher-salaried members, fill up the vacancies and extend the operation of the I belose a table of incomes from salaries and present order to the remaining offices. In this notarial fees for the six offices in Great Britain | way the Consular service will be reformed permanently, its efficiency increased and its representative character raised."

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS THE 500,000 TO COVER THE EXPENSES OF

THE NILE EXPEDITION. Cairo, Dec. 6.-Great Britain has advance the Egyptian Government has accepted the sum of £500,000, to be repaid into the Egyptian treasury in pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Appeal, which decided that the Caisse de la Dette Publique had no right to advance that or any other sum to meet the expenses of the Soudan campaign.

DR. T. J. CONATY TO VISIT ROME. Rome, Dec. 6,-It is expected at the Vatican that the Rev. Dr. T. J. Conaty, the new rector of the Catholic University at Washington, will shortly visit Rome, to receive instructions from the Pope.

SCIENTIFIC BEER-DRINKING IN GERMANY. Berlin, Dec. 6.-The Hessian Court has given a decision upon the question of the injurious or healthful methods of drinking, which is being widely quoted. A restaurant-keeper, in making an application for a license to sell spirits, pleaded that it was necessarily conducive to health that a

A number of eminent chemists and others were called as expert witnesses, among them Professor Gaffky, of the Glessen Hygienic Institute, and their testimony persuaded the Court to decide that, although a small portion of brandy would have a salutary effect, it would be better that bread should be eaten before a quantity of beer was consumed.

GERMAN WINES MUST BE TESTED. Berlin, Dec. 6.-A decree has been issued by the Home Office in regard to the testing of wines by chemical process, which insists that accurate rec-ords shall be made of the pure and adulterated wines and the adulterants employed clearly de-

A HEAVY GALE ALONG THE FRENCH COAST. Paris, Dec. 6.-A heavy gale is prevailing in Brittany, and the reports received show that severe losses have been sustained by the fishermen along that coast. It is known that forty-five smacks have

AIM OF THE HAMBURG STRIKE

A LABOR REVOLUTION BACKED BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. WHY THE EMPLOYERS OBJECTED TO THE AREI-

TRATION PROPOSAL-AN ATTACK ON GER-MENT IS BOUND TO INTERFERE.

(Copyright: 1896; By the United Associated Presses.) Berlin, Dec. 6 .- Passing from its initial phase as a mere industrial agitation in pursuit of Hamburg and elsewhere has become a matter of political importance. Behind the local organizers of the Hamburg strike, as it has now been revealed, are the Executive Committee of the Socialist party, who are working not so much in the interests of the laborers as in the interests of the Social Democratic party. The Executive | callers this week; it is not unlikely Senator Alli-Committee of the Socialist party are now estab- | son, of Iowa, may be among them. lished in headquarters at Hamburg, and they have managed to get the trades-unions throughout Germany to supply funds for the support of strikers at all the Baltic ports. What is called a "Laborers' Common Resistance Fund" has been formed, to which the Socialist associations in every great centre are contributing. The obfect of this movement is less to conquer the employers than to foster the Socialist propaganda.

If the dock laborers at Hamburg had been left to themselves they would have speedily settled their dispute with the masters, who proffered to their old employes concessions equal to what the strikers originally demanded. Since the Socialist leaders have intervened, however, the demands of the strikers have increased until now the employers find themselves face to face shipping industry of Germany must obey the dictates of the politico-social organization or

dictates of the politico-social organization or fight out a supreme battle to the end. The rejection by the employers of the proposal to submit the dispute to a board of arbitration was due to the knowledge by the employers of the fact that the men behind the strikers would not eventually accept the decision of the Ar-bitration Tribunal, which, as proposed, conceded only one member to represent the employers. It was not the absence of adequate representation on the tribunal that caused the employers to reject the proposal, but it was their conviction of the futility of the whole proceeding.

The movement is now seen to be a combined Socialist attack upon German commerce and German capital, in which the Government will soon be bound to interfere. The Emperor sent merce, all of whom advised the formation of an arbitration tribunal, to which the dispute between the employers and the strikers should be submitted for settlement. The Kaiser himself strongly favored the earliest possible settlement of the difficulty until he was shown that the Socialist politicians were managing the strike, when, it is understood, His Majesty advised the situation, but not to interfere. In the mean time General Von Schlewitz, commanding the troops at Hamburg, has been instructed to take full measures to maintain order.

TRIAL OF GERMAN EDITORS

COUNT PHILIP VON EULENBERG ARRIVES IN BERLIN.

HE WILL TESTIFY TO DAY-THE KAISER MAY PUT A STOP TO FURTHER REVELATIONS-

Berlin, Dec. 6 .- Count Philip von Eulenberg, the He will appear as a witness to-morrow in the action against Baron von Lützow and four other editors for libelling Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, of Foreign Affairs, Prince Alexander von Hohen-

Major von Tausch, chief of the political police, who, according to a confession made by Von Lützow at the trial on Friday, was deeply implicated in the at- drew D. White and Stewart L. Woodford, Henry pended from duty owing to the revelations made at

Emperor's suspecions against him he could succeed in having him dismissed from office. It is said that the prospect of further revelations being made has caused dismay among certain per-sons in hish court circles who fear that it will be shown that they were implicated in the intrigues against certain of the ministers. ain of the ministers, ed conference was held last evening at

WEYLER WORTHY OF HIS NAME.

FORE HIM-WILL THE UNITED STATES INTERVENE AND SAVE CUBA FROM COMPLETE RUIN?

Washington, Dec. 6 (Special).-Under date of December 2 a gentleman in a position to know whereof

speaks writes to a friend in this city: 'No change in the situation here. Weyler is in Vuelta Acejo, but not likely to catch Maceo. He is destroying everything in the province of Pinar del Rio, Killing all inhabitants, men, women and children. The excuse is that these people have not compiled with the order to concentrate in the towns. Cattle and other live animals are slaughtered where they cannot be made insmediate use of as food for the troops. When this frend has succeeded in his object, or has to acknowledge failure, the country he leaves behind him wid be a desert. Military officers say that over 2.505 people have been killed since Wevier took the field—a large number of these women and children.

"Maximo Gomez is said to have crossed the trocha from Incaro to Mozon and passed from Puerto Principe to Las Villes (Santa Clara), but I am not positive of this fact. To-morrow or next day I shall get triustworthy information on the subject. This month must decide the fale of Cuba. If the intervention of the United States occurs, the future will be bright and prosperous. No intervention signifies the compiete ruin of the island, and, at no distant date, the bankruptcy of Spain." Rio, killing all inhabitants, men, women and chil-

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE. Havana, Dec. 6.-The first contingent of the new inforcements, numbering 2,500 men, arrived here

STORY OF A REBEL DEFEAT CONFIRMED Madrid, Dec. 6.-A dispatch to the "Imparcial" hody of insurgents in the Pugatoria Hills, Prov a body of insurgents in the registers this, rove ince of Matanzas. The Spanish force was com-manded by General Aldea, who was wounded in the engagement. The loss of the troops was twenty-four killed and sixty-two wounded. The losses of the insurgents are said to have been 359. glass of cognac should be taken before a person

THE NEW-ZEALAND ELECTIONS.

OBEAT NUMBERS OF WOMEN VOTE IN ALL THE CONSTITUENCIES. Wellington, New-Zenland, Dec. 6.-The general

elections for members of the House of Representatives have resulted in a victory for the Government. The returns show the election of Ment. The returns show the recent of the Covernment candidates, twonty-six Opposition candidates and four Independents. All the Ministers were returned. Great numbers of women voted in all the constituencies. The Prohibitionists were everywhere defeated.

There are seventy-four members of the House of Representatives, including four Maoris, elected every three years. Each member receives about \$1,200 per annum. Europeans of both sexes are allowed to vote under certain restrictions, but women cannot be members of the House or of the Legislative Council. Maoris who have reached the age of twenty-one years and own freehold es-tate to the value of \$125 are also allowed to vote, and every adult Maori, heedless of property quan-dication, ean vite for native members of the lisea.

VISITORS BY THE HUNDRED PROMINENT MEN WHOM MAJOR M'KIN

BUT THOSE WHO GO THERE ARE NOT ALL CAB-INET POSSIBILITIES-GOING SLOWLY IN THE

LEY TALKS WITH AT CANTON.

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 6.-No public man in the country is working more arduously and continuland man who was here last week remarked, Major McKinley grows in strength as the burden which he bears increases in weight and magnitude. He meets every emergency with ease, and rises with promptness and power to every ley talked with several hundred people last week. Among his visitors were some of the foremost men of the Nation. He will have distinguished

It does not follow, because the Presidentelect invites a man to come to Canton, that he expects to ask him to become a member of his Cabinet. A great many men have come here by invitation because the President-elect wanted the benefit of their advice, counsel and suggestion. Major McKinley has set about the task of organizing his Administration with great thoroughness and care. He is meeting men and gathering information and opinions from all parts of the country. He is making himself thoroughly familiar with the political, industrial and made as a member of the Ways and Means Committee are of great service to him now, and en able him to command without hesitation the questions that present themselves for his conversed with well-informed men from Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New-York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Maine. He will see many other representatives from these States before he determines the personnel of his Cabinet, and before he decides definitely and finally upon the lines of the policy which he will pursue.

Major McKinley is giving a vast deal of thought to the selection of his Cabinet, but he has not yet chosen a single member of it. Apparently he is determined not to commit himself in any way a long time in advance of his inauguration. He is aware that things may occur this political conditions and cause a rearrangement of any Cabinet which he would be likely to select at the present time. It is generally understood and admitted that Major McKinley desires to have Mr. Hanna in the Cabinet, but the chairman of the National Committee has not indicated what his purposes may be, and there is no reason to think that he will reach a decision before the

EX-GOVERNOR DINGLEY'S POSITION.

Ex-Governor Nelson Dingley, jr., of Maine, is ne of the public men whom Major McKinley esteems highly, and it is not improbable that he may invite him to enter the Cabinet, but on the other hand it may be deemed best by the party leaders to have Mr. Dingley remain at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Dingley said when he was here a few days ago that he had had no conversation on the subject of the Cabinet with Major McKinley, and had not been invited to enter it. There is no probability that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachuseits, will be a member of Major McKinley's Cabinet. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island. is discussed by some of the men who co as among the New-England possibilities

There are several prominent Republicans in New-York whose names are likely to be considdrew D. White and Stewart L. Woodford, Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin; ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota; General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee; Judge Nathan Coff, of West Virginia, and Judge James A. Waymire, of California, are still canvassed with much frequency by the unofficial makers of Cabinets. It is probable that the States on the Pacific Coast will try to unite upon some good man and urge his appointment to the Cabinet. The only name which has been suggested from that section that the public is aware of is that of Judge Waymire, There have been a number of Californians and Western people in Canton within the last few days who have spoken in the highest terms of this gentleman's character and availability. He is a good lawyer, spoken in the highest terms of this gentlemans character and availability. He is a good lawyer, a capable man of affairs, and, in a quiet way, a potent and effective politician. He is free from factional entanglements, and was an ardent and useful friend of Governor McKinley prior to the nomination and during the campaign.

STATES THAT HAVE NO HOPE.

It is not probable that the States of Kansas Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Missouri, Montana and the Dakotas will seriously expect recognition in the formation of the Cabinet. The only State wholly west of the Mississippi and only State wholly west of the Alexandra and east of the Rocky Mountains which is likely to be considered is lown. The State of lown gave Major McKinley a plurality of about 65.6... even had it not dealt so generously by him its chances for recognition in the Cabinet would be good, for the reason that William B. Allison is one of its citizens. Three Presidents have invited Mr. Allison into the Cabinet, and thrice he has put the son into the capture has an acceptance of the Sen ate. His position at the head of the Committe on Appropriations and his great experience an ability make his an uncommon power in that body, and render his position altogether an in teresting, agreeable and commanding one. But many of his friends think he has taken advantmany of his friends think he has taken advantage of all the opportunities which it offers and reaped all the honors which appertain to it. Therefore they hope that if Major McKinley asks him to accept one of the two very important places in his Cabinet—Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary of State—he will consent to do so. The people of Iowa justip have great pride in Secretary allison. One of the leading Congress. Senator Allison. One of the leading Congress-men from that State said last night: "In speaking as a citizen of lowa, and one of Senator Allison's closest friends in the State, I

senator Alison's closest friends in the State, I would be glad to have him remain in the Senate: but taking the matter in a broader way, as a citizen of the United States, I hope he will become a member of Major McKinley's Cabinet, and contribute his great experience to the new Administration by actively sharing in its work as a Cabinet officer."

THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Hanna said when he was here that one of the things he discussed with Major McKinley was the wisdom of establishing permanent headquarters for the Republican National Committee. It has practically been settled that headquarters are to be kept open, and that a campaign of edu-cation, under the direction of two or three comcation, under the direction of two or three competent men, is to be industriously and continuously carried on. It has not yet been decided where the headquarters are to be, but during the winter the work will be done in Cleveland. Some of the Western members of the committee want permanent headquarters to be in Chicago, and others suggest Washington or New-York, Chairman Babcock, of the Congressional Committee, is enthusiastic over the idea of permanent headquarters, and it is possible that an arrangement may be made for concentrating the work and efforts of the two committees. If this is done, the work will probably be carried on in done, the work will probably be carried on in is done, the v Washington.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S DAY OF REST. NO POLITICAL CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT-ELECT-CABINET GOSSIP. Canton, Ohio, Dec. 6.-After a week of the

hardest work he has experienced for two months, Major McKinley enjoyed a day of thorough rest. The sun was bright, the skies clear and the temperature agreeable. Major McKinley took a drive with Colonel and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick in the morning and a walk in the afternoon. There were no callers of a political character. This evening Major McKinley was thoroughly rested and in the brightest of spirits. There will be many distinguished visitors

at Canton this week, though the number of Congressmen will not be as large as it has been. Congressmen will not be as large as it has been.
Michigan politicians, who passed through
Canton to-day, are authority for the statement
that General Alger will be opposed in his own
State, and that Mayor Pingree, ex-Senator Paimer and others may make a formal protest
against his appointment to a position in the

Michigan that are unfriendly to General Alger Michigan that are untriendly to General Alger will seek to have Senator Sherman, whose opposition to him is a matter of history, oppose his confirmation if his name be sent to the Senate as a Cabinet officer. There is no doubt of the fact that while General Alger is strongly urged for a Cabinet position, there is some opposition to him, though the extent or source of it has not yet developed.

A BUSY DAY FOR MR. HANNA.

Washington, Dec. 6.-Sunday was not a day of rest for Mark A. Hanna. He was kept busy re-ceiving callers the greater part of the day. This forenoon he took a drive with Senators Sherman and Proctor, and when he returned to the Arlington he found numerous visitors awaiting him. ng those who called, and with whom he had conferences, were Senators Burrows, Aldrich and Platt, and Representatives Grosvenor and Cannon. He remained in the lobby of the hotel for an hour or so this evening, and was, of course, the centre of attraction, meeting many Congressmen who thronged the lobby. He retired to his apartments at 8 o'clock, after seeing several newspaper men, to whom he said there was no news to communicate.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

The promise that Mme. Melba should sing at popular concert in the Metropolitan Opera House last night was kept. Mme. Melba did sing, and, although she exercised so much care in the performance that she was not near as scintillant as usual, she made amends to the regular attendants on the concerts by freshening up the programmes (which, it must be confessed, are growing rather stale) to the extent of one new comp tion. This was a brilliant Spanish plece by Mas-senet, entitled "Sevillana"-just the sort of thing to enable Mme. Melba to appear at her best if she shall attempt it again, when the condition of her voice will permit her to throw all the life that she wants to into her voice. Of course, she was rapturously applauded and had to yield to a mand for more, which she did by repeating the air. Her companions in the solo department were Signor Campanari and M. Plançon, who ran a close race for the favor of the audience. At Carnegie Hall the first series of popular con-

certs by the Symphony Orchestra, under the direct tion of Mr. Walter Damrosch, came to a close last night. Like its predecessors, it was made the occasion of exploiting ambitious young people who have small or no claims for public notice. Its saving artistic grace came from the participation of Mile. Seygard, whose fine intelligence and taste again invited admiration, and the production, al interesting new composition by Dr. Dvorak. was two movements, second and last, of a con-certo for violoncello. It was played by Mr. Franz certo for violoncello. It was played by Mr. Franz Listemann, who challenged a respectful hearing by the choice of the work, but caused disappointment by the impurity and restlessness of his performance of it. The last number was the "Farewell" symphony by Haydn, during the slow movement of which the musicians followed the example of Prince Esterhazy's musical servants, for whom it was written by the "Hausofficier" Haydn, and left the stage one by one, each first carefully blowing out the candle affixed to his desk. The music is extremely pretty, and the effect toward the close, when Mr. Koert, the principal violin, and a single second were left playing alone, was positively pathetic—so touching, indeed, as to check the early disposition to be amused by Haydn's ingenious joke. The men will be at their desks again on March 7.

A TELEPHONE COMPANY INCORPORATED. St. Louis, Dec. 6.-The Kintech Telephone Com-

pany, of St. Louis, capitalized at \$1,500,000, was inorporated yesterday. At the same time the St. Louis Electrical Construction Company was corporated, with 6,000 shares. The incorporators are the same in both companies, with the exception of James H. Parrisa, of Brooklyn, who holds 5,980 of the Construction company's shares. All the stock is fully paid, and the two companies will be-rin construction Monday morning. They control new and simple appliances for telephone service, and announce a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent in cost, with a vastly improved system.

A NOTABLE PERFORMANCE IN BERLIN. Berlin, Oct. 6-"Der Ring des Niebelungen" will

be produced at the Berlin Opera House next week. The performance will be given at the special request of the Emperor, and the work will be pre-sented by the Bayreuth cast of artists. Despite the high prices there is a strong demand for seats. THE "BARD OF SHANTY HILL" KILLED.

Honesdale, Penn., Dec. 6 .- Sarah Ulrich Kelley, pirant before Congress for the place of Poet Laurente of America, was instantly killed to-day in Cherry Ridge Township by being thrown from her

THE BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

LIKELY TO DO LITTLE. From The Syracuse Journal.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The demands of private bills upon Congress are very great, and require much laborious consideration. The claims of individuals exact very much of Senators and Representatives, and no expedient has been formulated that affords relief therefrom. It will be concluded that at the coming session little can be done beyond providing the means for the running of government, and such emergent legislation as may be enacted.

THE TARIFF SITUATION.

From The Chicago Post. From The Chicago Post.

The logical position is that of those who favor the early enactment of a moderate and conservative measure along protection lines. The condition of the Treasury happily allows a short delay, and the disturbance of business can be reduced to a minimum by the definite, authoritative amouncement that an extra session would be called and a bill ratisfactory to all fair and reasonable men promptly laid before Congress.

NO MAKESHIFT TARIFF.

From The Minneapolis Tribune. It strikes us that those Republicans who are in favor of the passage of the Dingley bill merely for the sake of gaining a little additional revenue dur-ing the next few months are shortsighted. There is an ample cash balance in the Treasury, which will carry us through for another six months, and perhaps a year, even if the revenue remain de-ficient. The thing to do is to get a permanent tariff system in operation.

CONCERNING CUBA.

From The Rochester Post-Express

Congress will undoubtedly have something to say, and, through it, we may reasonably expect that, in the near future, beligerent rights will be accorded to the Cubans. How much further it will go remains to be seen.

THE PARAMOUNT DUTY

m The Indianapolis Journal. Instead of peering into the future for possible contingencies and trying to cross bridges before they are reached, the Senate should at once per-form the paramount duty of the hour by passing the Dingley bill. The next Congress will have

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The barometer his fallen rapidly to the north of New-England and slowly along the Gulf mast. It has risen in all other districts. The barometer continues relatively high over the south Atlantic States out it is highest over the central plateau region, and there is a trough of relatively low pressure extending from Texas to the St. Lawrence Valley. The weather has been generally fair, but cloudiness continues in the lake region and Upper Mississippt Valley, with local showers in Michi gan, Indiana and Iowa. It is warmer in the Southern, Middle and New-England States and slightly cooler in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley and over Rocky Mountain districts. The indications are that weather will continue generally fair and warm in the districts on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States. Con-ditions are favorable for local showers in the Ohio and Central Mississippi valleys and southern portion of the lake region, with a slight fall in temperature.

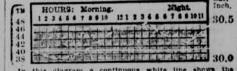
DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, generally fair, preceded by local snows in Maine: slight cooler; coutherly to westerly winds. For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Newtersey and Delaware, fair, probably with increasing cloudi-For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia,

fair in the morning followed by increasing cloudiness; fair in the morning followed by increasing cloudiness; continued warm south winds.

For Western New-York, partly cloudy and slightly cooler weather; light to fresh north to west winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy weather and probably light local showers; slightly cooler; light variable winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagrem a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line reprecents the trusperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy. Tribune Office, December 7, 1 a. m .- The weather yes tridens office. December 7, 1 a. m.—The weather year terday was fair and mild. The temperature ranged be-tween 39 and 48 degrees, the average 44 degrees being 3% degrees higher than that of Saturday and 15% higher than that of the corresponding day of last year. The wasting to-day will continue fair and mild.

TO COMPETE WITH CARNEGIE.

THE ROCKEFELLERS WILL BUILD T LARGEST STEEL PLANT IN THE COUNTRY IN SOUTH CHICAGO.

of a large tract of land in the Calumet River region of South Chicago, and the ultimate purpose to which the property will be put, leaked out yester-

bought \$500,000 worth of real estate from the Calu met Canal and Dock Company, embracing feet of dockage along Lake Michigan, the Calumet River and stop at the mouth of the river. Upon this land the Rockefelier interests will build the largest steel plant in the country, including blast furnaces, steel rail mills and mills for the manufacture of structural iron. The total cost of the plant will be \$10.000,000. This new enterprise will bring the Standard Oil Company into direct competition with the Carnegies. The Rockefeliers already own great ranges of iron mines in the Lake Superior region, and a fiest of steel steamers, which will carry the ore to the Calumet River. This fleet is to be increased next season. Building operations are to begin early next year.

Catarrhal affections, like all Colds, are best reached by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, DIED.

BASTINE-On Sunday, December 6, Harriet Lyford Bas-tine, aged 62.
Funeral services Tuesday, December 8, at 10:30 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Andrew J. Bastine, No. 112 East 19th-st.

BUTKMASTER-Henrietta MacBeach, widow of John W, Butkmaster, in her 79th year. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 10 Madison-st. South Norwalk, Conn., Tuesday, December 5, at

Kip Clarke, M. D., aged 59 years, N. Y.

ELLIS-On Thursday, December 3, 1896, John Ellis, M. D., in his 82d year.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, December 7, at The Chelsea, West 23d-st., at 10 a. m.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Edgewater, N. J.

Thursday afternoon, at his residence, No. 16

Interment at Edgewater, N. J.

HALL.—On Thursday afternoon, at his residence, No. 16

West 3wth-st., New-York City, Philander D. Hall, in
the flat year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence on
Monday, December 7, 1896, at 11:30 a. m.

HOYT—On Saturday, December 5, 1896, James Otis Hoyt,
aged 54 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Mo.

uneral services will be held at his late residence, No. 310 West 75th-st., on Wednesday, December 9, at 10.20

a. m. Relatives and friends are cordially invited. Private interment. Boston, Haverhill (Mars.) and Chicago papers will plea-

Grand Central Depot, N. Y., N. H. & H. & H. R. R.
Lordon (England) papers please copy.

MUKRAY—In Perlin, December 4, 1896, Bessie Duncan,
wife of James O'Hara Murray, daughter of the
late Harry F. Worthington, and granddaughter of the
late Henry Ressiter Worthington, of Irvington, NewYork.

York,

North,

North,

RIECKS—On Friday December 4, at Richmond Hill,

L. L. Oakley William, only son of Charles W, and
Carrie A. Riecks, in his sixth year.

Puneral services at his late residence, Lefterts and Division aves., Monday, December 7, at 2 o'clock.

Interment on Tuesday. December 5, 1896. Emily A.,

widow of William K. Thorn, in her 74th year.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No, 18

West 19th-st., on Tuesday, December 8, at 10 a. m.

TOWNSEND—On Friday, December 4, Amos Littell, son
of the late James E. Schram and Adelaide Schram, and
grandson of the late Timothy Townsend.

Funeral services at No, 183 West 87th-st., Monday, at
130 o'clock.

Interment at Glen Head, Long Island.

WILLIAMSON—In Paris (France), December 6, 1986.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Office No. 20 E. 23d-st.
Woodlawn Station (24th Ward) Harlem Railroad.

Special Notices. Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, TWO PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colors

BY CERVI, C.
COLMAN, S.
DEWEY, J. M.
FUECHSEL, H.
HART, WM.
JOHNSON, DAVID.
MACY, W. S.
MURPHY, J. F.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, Ortgies & Co. R. Somerville,

> Bartens and Rice Co., 20 JOHN ST., Offer their large stock of DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES,

FINE WATCHES AND SILVERWARE, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. At Home Photographs.

We will send experienced Artist to photograph you the YOUR HOMES at GALLERY PRICES, viz., \$6 per dozen (travelling expenses extra out of the city).

ROCKWOOD, 1.440 Broadway (40th-st.).

Exclude the Cold.—Use Roebuck's weather stript on door and windows. For sale or applied by Roebuck 172 Fulton-st., N. Y., and 14th-st. & Hamilton-sv., Fklyn

Postoffice Notice. Foreign mails for the week ending December 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.
TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Trave, via
Southampton and Bremen. Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. New-York, via Southampton; at 8 a. m. for Genoa, per s. s. Werra detters must be directed 'per Werra'); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. 'Britannic, via Queenstown; at 11 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Southwark, via Antwerp (letters must be directed 'per Southwark').

Edam').

SaTURDAY—At 2 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. "La Champasne, via Havre detters for other paris of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Massdam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed "per Massdam"); at 8 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. "Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. State of California, via Glasgow detters must be directed "per State of California"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Thingwalla detters must be directed "per Thingwalla"; at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Thingwalla detters must be directed "per Thingwalla".

"Printed matter, etc.—German steamers salling on Tues days, Thursdays and Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for demany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Europe. Americaa, Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatiantic

After the closing of the supplementary transatiantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English French and German steamers, and remain open until within teaminutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST
INDIEN, ETC.

MONDAY—At t3 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Correz and
Guatemaia, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 p. m.
for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Port Antonio, per steamer
from Baltimore; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30
a. m.) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Port au Prince and
Petit Goave, per s. a Alvena detters for Belize, Puerto
Cortez and Guatemaia must be directed "fer Alvena"); at
10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Cape Haiti,
Aux Cayes, Jacme: and Santa Martha, per s. s. Yumuri;
at 43 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY-At 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Vigitancia,

teans.

WEDNESDAY—At 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Vigilancia, via Havana.

THURSDAY—At 10 a. m. (supplementary 11 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacifia Ports, per s. s. Finance, via Colon (letters for Guatemaia must be directed "per Finance"); at 11 a. m. for Mexico, per a. s. Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Crus detters must be directed "per Mexico").

PRIDAY—At 12 m. for North Brazil, per s. a. Manauense, via Para, Maranham and Cears.

SATURDAY—At 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagena, per s. s. Athos; at 10:30 a. m. for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan, per s. s. Orizaba (letters for other parts of Mexico ard for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 11 a. m. for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per s. s. Haraid (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Gustemaia must be directed "per Haraid"); at 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for Venezuela and Curtago, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacso, per s. s. Irrravaddy; at 8:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and theree

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Hailfax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 a. m. for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa. Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 a. m. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Macduff (from Tacoma), close here daily up to December 110 at 6.20 pr. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, per s. s. China (from San Francisco), close here daily up to December 13 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. China (from San Francisco), close here daily up to December 23 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco), close here daily up to December 23 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco), close here daily up to December 23 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only), per s. s. Empress of India (from Vancouver), close here daily up to December 123 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except West Australia). Hawaii and Fiji lainds (specially addressed only), per s. s. Miowerta (from Vancouver), close here daily up to January 11 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe). New Zenland, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Mariposa (from San Francisco), close here daily up to January 21 at 7.30 s. m., 11 s. m. and 6.30 p. m. (or on arrival at New-York of s. s. Umbria with British mails for Australia).

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of salling daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered rasal closes at 8 p. m. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.